



Site exam and tree protection plan

Prepared for:

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Submitted by:

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Zac Olson', written over a horizontal line.

Appendix A –Tree Protection Guidelines

Before development, avoid tree damage during construction by protecting the root zone. The following should be considered:

- A) Physical protection of the trees can be accomplished in stages during the progression of work:
- Installing an inexpensive chain link, wire mesh, or wood fence around the drip line of trees is the most effective way to protect trees and help with tree preservation. This fence should be installed at the drip line during the initial stages of development.
 - As development progresses, the fence can be moved to within 6 feet of the trunks.
 - If continued progress requires access closer than 6 feet to the trunk, other precautions can be taken, such as placing hay bales around the trunks so the bark is not struck with equipment or placing 8' lengths of 2' X 4' lumber around the tree and wrapping them with orange plastic fencing.
- B) Signage: all sections of fencing should be clearly marked with signs that the area within is a tree protection zone and no one is allowed to disturb the area.
- C) Root Pruning: Whenever roots over 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter must be severed, they should be cut flush to eliminate jagged edges. There are three methods of root pruning:
- Soil excavation using supersonic air tools, pressurized water or hand tools, followed by selective root cutting.
 - Cutting through the soil along a determined line on the surface using a tool specifically designed to cut roots.
 - Mechanically excavating (with trenching machine or backhoe) the soil and pruning what is left of the exposed roots.
- D) Irrigate the root zone with a soaker hose allowing water to penetrate the soil to the depth of the tree roots, generally the upper 6-18" (15-45 cm) of soil.
- E) Aerate the root zone: improve aeration and reduce compaction. Spread organic mulch or wood chips (2-4 inches) over the surface to reduce evaporation and conserve soil moisture and temperature.
- F) Fertilization of the preserved trees before construction is recommended if nutrient deficiencies exist to boost the trees vigor and tolerance.
- G) Preventive pesticide applications to reduce pest attacks should be initiated prior to construction and continued until trees have recovered from construction related stress.
- H) Alternative trenching methods are available to avoid unnecessary root damage. Boring machines that tunnel under root systems and allow the installation of pipes and wires without root severance are a good alternative to trenching. If digging trenches is unavoidable, dig trenches and tunnels by hand to avoid unnecessary root damage.
- I) Avoid adding backfill over the root zones of existing trees to avoid root suffocation and die back.
- J) Avoid compacting soil over the root zones. Do not traffic with heavy equipment, pile debris or materials or leave equipment standing over the root zones of the trees.

Crown cleaning before construction is recommended to reduce the risk of branch failures in areas where people, structures, and equipment are within striking distance. When removing large limbs, the final cut should not be flush with the trunk of the tree. This removes the branch collar that

Observations and Tree Schedule

	Scientific Name	Condition	Location	CIR	Recommendation
1	Valley Oak <u>Quercus</u> Lobata	Very good health and Vigor	right side of path along garage	132"	Fertilizer has been applied. Install tree protection barrier. Irrigate in the event of root loss.
2	Coast Redwood <u>Sequoia</u> sempervirens	Very good health and Vigor	Behind existing home.	149" <u>199"</u>	Location not with in construction Zone. Install tree protection barrier if needed.

note: Douglas Fir is approved for removal.